to the effect that revenue officers should not be too hard upon Patels in view of the fact that they are honorary workers?

DEWAN.—If they are honorary workers, they will get honorarium for work done. And if they do not satisfactorily discharge the work that they have taken up, they will have to be punished.

MR. H. K. MADIAH.—Would it not be a very difficult and expensive affair for Patels, who get only a nominal *potgi*, to go in appeal?

DEWAN.—That cannot be helped

MR. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA.—The village officials are fined because they are not present at *jamabandy*. Who will be the officer to fine Jamabandy officers if they themselves do not keep up to time during *jamabandy*?

MR. N. MADHAVA RAO.—That is not a supplementary question.

Issue of Orders on the Report of the Agriculturists' Relief Committee.

MESSRS. A. G. MUDRACHAPPA (Bowringpet Municipality) and B. SREENIVASA RAO (Bowringpet Taluk).—

Q.—16. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) What are the recommendations made to Government by the Agriculturists' Relief Committee appointed for the purpose and the date on which they were made?

(*b*) Which of them were approved of by Government out of the above?

(*c*) When are they likely to pass their orders on other recommendations sent up by the Committee?

THE GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (MR. H. V. RAMASVAMI).—

A.—(*a*) to (*c*) The matter is under consideration and orders will issue shortly.

MR. B. SREENIVASA RAO.—Is it not a fact that the delay that has occurred in the issue of orders on the Agriculturists' Relief Committee's Report has resulted in considerable hardship to agriculturists inasmuch as the local officers are not showing any concession in regard to collections?

THE FIRST MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. MATTHAN).—That is not correct. Practically on all questions relating to the current year's collections, orders have been passed.

MR. B. SREENIVASA RAO.—Is it not one of the recommendations of the committee that dry rates should be charged on wet lands where crops have failed?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—The attitude of Government on that question has already been explained to the House by me yesterday.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Are the Government aware that there are still some points on which Government have not passed orders? For example, have not the committee recommended that railway cess need not be collected any longer at least in particular districts?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—I understand that the District Boards have been addressed on that subject.

MR. M. A. GOPALASWAMI IYENGAR.—Is there any idea of publishing the report of the committee presided over by *Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur* K. R. Sreenivasa Iyengar?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—No. Copies of the report are available to the general public.

MR. M. A. GOPALASWAMI IYENGAR.—Would it not be desirable to translate the committee's report into Kannada and make copies available to the raiyats?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—I am afraid it is not a practicable suggestion.

MR. M. A. GOPALASWAMI IYENGAR.—Will the Government at least pass final orders on all the points contained in the report?

MR. K. MATTHAN.—That is the idea of the Government.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

Alteration of the Land Revenue System.

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the system of land revenue be suitably altered so as to provide for the grant of remission even in respect of dry lands in the years in which crops fail for want of rains, as is already in force in the Madras Presidency."

RESOLUTION No. 2.

Reduction of Land Assessment by 25 per cent.

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the land revenue assessment be reduced by 25 per cent."

The above resolutions were *withdrawn* by the movers by leave of the House.

RESOLUTION No. 3.

Utilisation of part of Village Panchayet Funds for Education.

"As the recent Government Order that Village Panchayet Funds should not be utilised for repairs, etc., of Village Panchayet Schools in the State, is causing hardship in the matter of opening new schools and repairing existing ones, this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the order be so modified as to permit the utilisation of one-fourth of the Village Panchayet Funds for education in rural parts."

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA *withdrew* the resolution by leave of the House.

RESOLUTION No. 4.

Reduction of Land Assessment by 25 per cent.

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that, in view of the prevailing distress and economic depression in the country, the land assessment be reduced by 25 per cent, the deficiency being made good by retrenching superfluous appointments and enhancing the cuts in salary in respect of officers in receipt of over Rs. 200 per mensem."

In moving the above resolution, MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY begged leave to make a few preliminary remarks on two points by way of explanation to the Government. The first explanation related to the raiyats' conferences which had been proposed to be convened by certain non-official leaders but prohibited by the Government sometime before the session. The explanation became necessary, in his opinion, in view of a statement that escaped the lips of Government, perhaps in their unguarded moments, earlier in the session, *viz.*, that in the opinion of Government the non-official leaders that had proposed to convene the conferences had certain ulterior motives which were far remote from the objects which they had declared through their handbills. As a reply to that statement, he was anxious to give the solemn assurance to Government that, whether in the Assembly or outside it, there were no non-official leaders who had any ulterior motives. The conveners of the conferences in question belonged to that class of persons who expressed their views boldly and clearly. They regarded the Government of the State as the parent, and placing themselves in the position of children, frankly expressed their views and humbly submitted their grievances before the parent.

The second explanation related to what he was going to suggest with reference to the proposals of Government to reduce or abolish salary cuts. He had been definitely informed that whenever members of the Assembly suggested a reduction of salaries and things pertaining to that category, opinion was usually expressed in official circles that members of the House were making all sorts of proposals without anything like a sense of responsibility. He regretted that that opinion should have been expressed in many quarters and on many occasions. Perhaps those who made such statements were emboldened to speak lightly of members of the Assembly by the disabilities which the members were labouring under at present. The Assembly enjoyed constitutional status only in theory, but practically the criticisms and suggestions of its members were mere cries in the wilderness. The helpless position of the Assembly members naturally emboldened members of the official hierarchy to remark that the former had no sense of responsibility. It was worth while considering, however, whether members of the Assembly had, or had not, a sense of responsibility at all. He said that since the year 1930 they were insisting on the Government to explore all possibilities of reducing expenditure. But the Government had remarked time and again that the suggestion was not practicable, that it was not made with a sense of responsibility, and that, if it was given effect to, the efficiency of the administration was sure to suffer. In October of the same year, however, the Government themselves found it expedient to order salary cuts—an event which showed

that, after all, members of the Assembly were not making irresponsible statements or suggestions. With this instance to support his position he requested the Government to attach some weight to the suggestions which he and other members were going to make with regard to this resolution.

It was an acknowledged fact that for some years past the State was passing through acute economic depression and the raiyats were not getting any appreciable returns from their lands and consequently were no longer able to bear the burden of taxation to which they were subjected. The Agriculturists' Relief Committee had submitted their recommendations in November 1934, but, except for *interim* orders in respect of some of the recommendations, final orders had not been passed by Government. Even in regard to the items of relief which had been ordered, how far the raiyats had been benefited by them was being brought to notice of the Government by several members in several ways; and in a few cases in which help had reached the raiyats, it was not found to be commensurate with the demands of the situation. It was agreed on almost all hands that the position of the raiyat during the current year was very much worse than in 1930-31. Due to failure of crops for some years together, the raiyat to-day was altogether unable to meet the heavy demand made on his purse. The question of remissions had thus assumed the greatest possible urgency. But apparently, there was a suspicion in the mind of the Government that the position was really not so bad as was made out to be and that a handful of political leaders were attempting to make some noise in the name of the innocent tax-payer. It was to give a lie direct to such an impression on the part of the Government that the raiyats' conferences had been proposed to be held some time back. But unfortunately the Government had prohibited the holding of such conferences. It was a pity that in taking that action the Government had only forgone an opportunity of knowing clearly how the general tax-payer found himself to be in the midst of the acute difficulties surrounding him. All the same, it was comforting for the speaker to know that the Government did not altogether doubt the necessity for extending help to the raiyats, the only objection of the Government to granting remissions being that a general percentage remission would not materially benefit the individual raiyat. One possible objection which the member anticipated from the Government against the resolution under discussion was that the prices of agricultural produce had risen and therefore the agriculturist was somewhat better off now than before. In reply to that objection, the speaker would call attention of the Government to the fact that so long as crops had failed and the agriculturists had nothing to sell, it was immaterial whether prices remained low or went high. Another argument against the resolution might be that it would not be possible to grant any remissions on a large scale because that would result in a substantial reduction of revenue and that any suggestion for such large scale remissions might be taken into consideration only if members suggested ways and means to make up for the loss. It was to meet such an objection that the movers had suggested that the deficiency be made good by retrenching superfluous appointments and enhancing salary cuts in respect of certain classes of officers. In his Opening Address, the Dewan had been pleased to say that officers of Government had cheerfully borne the salary cuts for some years and that morally the Government was bound to withdraw the cuts at the first possible opportunity. The movers were not unaware of the sacrifice that the officers were making, nor were they so narrow-minded as to suggest that the officers did not deserve the full salaries that they were getting some years back. But their only point was that in view of the miserable plight of the tax-payer, the officers must continue for some time more to bear that burden as cheerfully. There seemed to be an apprehension in official circles that any continuance of the salary cuts would

result in impairing the efficiency of the services. If that was so, he would ask how far efficiency had suffered within the past 3 years and more on account of such cuts. He would however incidentally remark that efficiency was a virtue the value of which could not be assessed in terms of rupees, annas and pies. It would be unfair to say, he thought, that an efficient officer would not put in the usual kind or quantity of work if his salary was slightly reduced. After all, the officers in service were also children of the soil. They were born and bred amongst the general tax-payer; they lived with the general tax-payer; their dealings were with the general tax-payer; and even after retirement, they were bound to spend the rest of their lives with the general tax-payer. Why, then, should anyone think, the speaker asked, that merely because a small sacrifice was expected of them they would not do their duty by the general tax-payer? Even granting, for the sake of argument, that it would be hard on Government officers to have to forgo their wonted income, he would appeal to the Government to consider whether larger interests did not warrant the continuance of salary cuts as the only means of giving relief to the agriculturists who formed 87 per cent of the population of the State. He concluded by saying that even the suggestion to retrench all superfluous appointments had been made by the movers with a full sense of responsibility, bearing in mind that the abolition of some posts in connection with the retrenchments that were effected some years ago had not resulted in any serious dislocation of work.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY seconded the resolution. He also prefaced his remarks by saying that the movers of the resolution had sent it up with a full sense of responsibility. As regards the subject matter of the resolution he said that there was no idea of suggesting a permanent reduction either of the salaries to the extent of the salary cuts which were already in force in the case of officers of Government or of the assessment payable by the agriculturists. If the movers suggested the continuance of salary cuts, at enhanced rates in certain cases, it was merely with a view to show ways and means to give effect to the main request for relief to the agriculturists. Salary cuts were not their main object. He then stated that land revenue collections since the year 1929-30 showed that Government would do well to be prepared for a reduced revenue from land tax. It had been brought to the notice of the Government, times without number, that the agriculturists had been passing through hard times for some years past and that for meeting the land revenue demand in those years they had to dispose of whatever jewels, cattle, etc, they possessed, so that at the present time they had nothing more to sell in order to meet the land revenue demand. At such a time, he asked whether the Government would compel the raiyats to pay the full dues. The raiyat was the backbone of the country, and the Government of Mysore, like other Administrations, must consider what action they should take to help him to tide over the present difficulty. The Government might say that wherever local officers had recommended relief they were taking steps to provide it. This, to some extent, was true and he would express his gratitude to Government for all that they had done in the matter. At the same time, it was a fact that local officers were in many cases not bold enough to represent facts to Government correctly. If the raiyats' conferences that had been proposed to be held sometime back had really met, the raiyats could have voiced their views and possibly made the Government realise that the position was really much worse than what it was depicted to be by local officers. And the only other object of the conferences was to discuss the report of the Agriculturists' Relief Committee and submit to Government the lines of relief that were necessary with reference to the committee's recommendations. Unfortunately, the conferences were not allowed to take place, and it had therefore become necessary for members of the Assembly to represent to Govern-

ment the position of the raiyat as best as they could and ask for immediate substantial relief to him. The question of ways and means was doubtless a problem in the way of Government acceding to the request of the members and this was the reason why the movers had suggested a continuance of the salary cuts. It was plain that Government officers were drawing salaries which by no means represented a reasonable minimum. In this view, members of the Assembly were regretting that they were not able to see eye to eye with what the Dewan had been pleased to say while dealing with this question in his Opening Address. The Dewan had been pleased to say that salary cuts were proposed to be withdrawn, that he as Head of the Administration owed no apology to the House for taking that decision, and that, if at all, an apology was due to the officers of Government who had borne the cuts for some time past. Never before had the Government taken such a determined stand so far as this question was concerned. The decision had surprised not a few of the members. The members felt—and they would make the statement with a full sense of responsibility—that the standards of pay prevailing in the State were certainly very high. Any number of arguments had been advanced in support of this contention at previous sessions of the Assembly and of the Legislative Council and it was unnecessary to repeat them on the present occasion also. The Dewan had been pleased to say that many best brains were to be found among those in service. While agreeing with that statement, the speaker would also beg to state that best brains were by no means confined to Government service. There were best brains in the non-official field and even among those highly qualified men who were knocking about in quest of jobs and who would be quite prepared to take up appointments on salaries much lower than those given at present. In this view, it would be unjust to withdraw the cuts, because that would naturally mean a denial of the relief, not to speak of the minimum comfort, that the taxpayer was yearning for.

Proceeding to the question of retrenchment of superfluous appointments, he would only add a word or two to what the mover had said. He remarked that there was an increasing tendency in the administration for papers needlessly to go up and come down through a long chain of official tables. If suitable decentralisation of work was ordered, he thought, that feature would disappear and it would then be found possible to transact the same volume of business with a much smaller number of officers. At a time when there were three Members on the Executive Council and members of the Assembly suggested a reduction of the number by one, the Government were saying that the suggestion was not practicable. He asked whether the Administration was not going on as efficiently as before with two Councillors, even after the number was reduced, and whether that did not show that if only the Government made up their mind they could introduce changes which at first might appear to be radical but ultimately be found to be both feasible and necessary. In conclusion he said that the Government would be doing a great favour to the hard-hit agriculturists by accepting the resolution before the House and giving effect to it as early as possible.

MR. H. K. MADIAH, in further supporting the resolution, observed that agriculture had begun to fail as an industry for 8 or 10 years and that the raiyats had given up all hopes of ever being able to tide over their present difficulties. As a result of the economic depression, the rich had become richer, the poor somehow pulled on and the middle classes had been reduced to absolute penury. But it was the agriculturist that had been hit hardest. In many villages, agriculturists had given up their lands and were preparing even to leave their places for good. The Government's foremost duty at such a critical juncture was to save as much money as possible, by reduction of establishments and by continuance of the salary cuts

on an even enhanced scale, with a view to utilising the savings for the relief of the hard-hit agriculturists.

MR. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA also spoke in favour of the resolution and said that Government should no longer be under the impression that any small relief given in the shape of remissions of land revenue on a percentage basis would not be of any material help to individual raiyats. Even an anna or two that a raiyat could find for making purchases at the weekly shandies would be welcome as if it were a gift from the Heavens. He was not one of those who believed that reduction of salaries would lead to inefficiency or corruption, just as no amount of addition to salaries could make for more honesty and integrity. He would ask the Government to recall to their mind how far the persons concerned in the Tumkur Co-operative Society case, the Tarikere Forest Defalcation case and the Mandya Cement case had given proof of such qualities, notwithstanding the fact that they were paid well enough for the work they were expected to do. Instead of advancing arguments of that kind, Government would be doing a service to the raiyats if they realised that any help extended to them would be gratefully received. And in order to find funds necessary for that purpose, it was the request of one and all that Government should accept the resolution under discussion.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY thanked the Government for the sympathy which they had expressed off and on for the agriculturists, but said that any amount of lip sympathy did them no good. What the agriculturists needed was some practical shape to those expressions of sympathy. He was aware that once Government or their officers accustomed themselves to certain standards, it was difficult for them to manage with smaller incomes thereafter. It was therefore a problem how best to relieve the agriculturist without materially interfering with the standards of life of those in the services. For this purpose it would be useful to appoint a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to recommend the ways and means of achieving the objects underlying the resolution.

MR. M. S. PUTTARAMASETTI observed that executive officers of Government were not visiting interior parts and were therefore unable to ascertain at first hand the plight in which the agriculturists found themselves to-day. Government would be doing some justice to the raiyats by taking members of the Assembly on trust on that question and straightway making an announcement that remissions to the extent of 25 per cent would be granted in all cases.

As regards salary cuts, he said that Government must consider the justice of paying hundreds and thousands of rupees to their officers at a time when the raiyats who supplied all the funds raised by Government were unable to keep their bodies and souls together or provide adequate food and clothing for themselves and their dependants. The Government must also realise that there were some departments in which officials had no work to do whatever and were simply whiling away their time. The Agricultural and Industries Departments, he said, were instances in point. By abolishing these two departments alone, Government could expect savings to the extent of Rs. 5 or 6 lakhs every year and that sum could be availed of for extending to the raiyats the relief which they so badly needed. The member concluded with an appeal to the Government to reduce salaries in all possible cases, and to the Dewan particularly to show one more gesture of his sympathy for the masses by forgoing 50 per cent of his own salary. With these remarks, he supported the resolution.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA specially pleaded for relief to agriculturists in the malnad. He brought to notice that at the time the original rates of assessment were fixed in that part of the State, prices of agricultural produce were very much higher than at present; and the failure of rains and fall in prices that followed the re-settlement operations had hit the raiyats there much harder than anywhere else and the introduction of the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation had acted as the last

straw that broke the camel's back inasmuch as poor agriculturists were not even in a position to raise any loans to meet their salient needs. He therefore requested Government to accept the resolution under discussion and earmark adequate funds for the relief of malnad agriculturists specially.

MR. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA also spoke in favour of the resolution and appealed to Government to make a definite statement announcing relief to the agriculturists all over the State.

MR. N. VEERARAJ URS observed that even though local officers had no sympathy for the raiyats and brought many of their lands to auction on account of non-payment of revenue, there were no bidders forthcoming mainly because they were unable to pay the heavy land revenue demand. There were cases in which Amildars were handled roughly because of the want of heart which they betrayed in their dealings with the raiyats. Without meaning to support or pardon such an attitude on the part of the people, he would however say that such incidents helped to indicate the desperate position of the cultivating classes. There was disappointment and despair all over, and landholders, who had silently borne, for years together, not only the heavy land assessment which they were accustomed to pay but also a series of cesses which were levied in recent years, were beginning to feel that any number of representations made to Government availed them nothing. In their heart of hearts, Government were aware how hard the agriculturists were hit and the report of the Agriculturists' Relief Committee must have dispelled any doubts which Government might still have had. The raiyats everywhere were eagerly expecting relief, and unless members of the Assembly were able, after the present session, to tell their constituencies that Government had after all announced some relief, they would forfeit even the little confidence they enjoyed at the hands of their constituents. He appealed to the Government to consult their officers immediately and make an announcement on the spot as to the relief they were prepared to grant.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH, in further supporting the resolution, reminded the Government of the promise which the First Member of Council had made on their behalf, at a previous session of the Assembly, to the effect that if agricultural conditions did not improve, Government would certainly grant all the necessary relief to agriculturists. From all accounts, the Government must have come to know that the situation now was worse than ever before, and they should therefore, in accordance with that promise, grant the necessary relief in all cases. He would also add that even if an all-round remission of 25 per cent of the demand was granted now, the agriculturists were quite prepared in years to come to pay at the original rates in case the agricultural situation improved. On this assurance he hoped the Government would make an announcement immediately in accordance with the promise already made.

As regards the question of salary cuts and retrenchments, he said that the members were quite prepared to leave it to the discretion of Government, hoping that they would do all that was necessary to effect savings without sacrificing efficiency. The members were more particular about securing relief to agriculturists than seeing that salaries were reduced in the case of any class of officers. The question of ways and means was essentially one for the Government to consider. It was for them to grant all possible relief to the agriculturists, mustering for that purpose the same courage as was in evidence on some past occasions when lakhs of rupees were written off, by one stroke of the pen, on account of losses on certain industrial undertakings. The one thing that was beyond all doubt was that the position of the raiyat was most deplorable; and if the Government realised this, rose to the occasion, and enabled the raiyat to tide over his difficulties, they would be doing much to enhance the reputation of Mysore as a Model State.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER (MR. N. MADHAVA RAO), in explaining the

attitude of the department with regard to this resolution, stated that the resolution consisted of two parts, *viz.*, grant of relief to agriculturists and reduction of expenditure. These, he said, were really independent issues which might well have formed the subject matter of two different resolutions. So far as the Revenue Department was concerned, the issue for consideration was that of relief to raiyats and he would confine his remarks to that issue.

The question of an all-round remission of assessment on a percentage basis had come up for discussion even on former occasions and it had been further discussed more recently by the Agriculturists' Relief Committee. Government had stated already—and a majority of the members of the committee referred to had agreed in this view—that a flat rate cut was not practicable. Even those members of the committee who wanted remissions to be granted had agreed that each case was to be decided on its own merits and not on a uniform basis. Mr. Chengalaraya Reddy, who had seconded the resolution under discussion, had himself given the opinion in that committee that any relief to be given was to be on a graduated basis with reference to the amount of assessment involved in each case.

By way of personal explanation, MR. CHENGALARAYA REDDY stated that the opinion which he had expressed in the committee had been embodied in the dissenting minute attached to the published report and that what he had said was that if the Government could possibly ascertain all the cases in which relief was to be given, the extent of the difficulty experienced in each case by the raiyats and the percentage of relief to be given in each case, then it would be an ideal scheme indeed. But there were administrative difficulties and therefore that suggestion was not practicable. For that reason he suggested, as the next best method, that a uniform reduction of 25 per cent would have to be given.

MR. N. MADHAVA RAO, continuing, observed that the benefits of a percentage remission applicable to all cases alike would not be distributed evenly. There were cases, he said, even in one and the same district, of good crops and poor crops. Would it be fair, he asked, to grant the same extent of relief in both cases? Again, there were tillers of dry lands and wet lands who were in many cases not well off and there were owners of lands like coffee and other plantations who were able to raise satisfactory crops. Would it be justifiable to grant relief to both sets of land owners on the same arithmetical basis? Government had therefore wisely decided to proceed on the basis of determining, with reference to particular tracts, the extent of relief if any to be granted, after studying the crop returns of the tract as a whole. There was no reason to warrant the impression that such a basis would not result in relief to all deserving raiyats. In fact, the Government had given in all deserving cases relief not merely to the extent of 25 per cent as the mover and the supporters of the resolution wanted, but even to the extent of 50 per cent wherever necessary.

He added that it was necessary to remember in this connection that remission of revenue would not in itself give agriculturists all the relief they needed. It had been found that remission of land revenue was not in fact the most important item of relief. What the raiyats more urgently needed was employment and provision of other facilities like supply of fodder and grant of loans. The question how far relief in this direction could be granted had also been considered by the department. It would be found that a sum of more than a lakh of rupees had been sanctioned for tank maintenance works, Rs. 90,000 for loans, Rs. 1½ lakhs for public works, Rs. 83,000 for village improvement works and Rs. 1,05,000 for drinking water wells. It was also pointed out that suspension of revenue in regard to miscellaneous demands alone would amount to a loss of Rs. 3,40,000 and remission of revenue under tanks would amount to about Rs. 6 lakhs on the basis of recommendations which had reached the

department. If all these items were to be sanctioned, the expenditure and loss of revenue would be something like 15 or 16 lakhs of rupees in one year. It might be that some of these items were recoverable in course of time, but the expenditure involved was certainly very high.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA observed that some of the items referred to by the Revenue Commissioner were usual items of expenditure and should not therefore be made much of in connection with measures of special relief.

MR. N. MADHAVA RAO replied that some of the items might be usual, but even if deduction was made on that account the expenditure incurred would be considerable. The figures quoted were thus sufficient to indicate that the policy that was pursued by the Government in the matter of affording relief was much more liberal than ever before, and it was manifestly impossible to accept the resolution since it proposed a general reduction of assessment throughout the State.

As regards the second part of the resolution, *viz*, continuance of salary cuts with a view to get the funds necessary to grant relief, he said that the total salaries paid to officers drawing Rs. 250 and above per month amounted to Rs. 30 lakhs per annum and if a cut of 10 per cent was enforced in their cases, the sayings would not amount to more than Rs. 3 lakhs. And even if salary cuts were made applicable to officers drawing Rs. 200 and more as proposed in the resolution, the savings would be about Rs. 3·5 lakhs at the most. But the relief asked for in the resolution would require several times that amount. On this ground also he said that the resolution was not practicable.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY stated, by way of mover's reply, that he was not satisfied with the statement made by the Revenue Commissioner. Of course Government had sanctioned remissions in some cases and also takavi loans in some others; and to that extent, the people concerned were grateful to them. At the same time it was necessary for Government to remember two points, *viz.*, that in some cases even the relief that had been ordered had not actually reached the concerned people, and secondly, that some of the items of relief ordered amounted to what might be called deferred payments and were not measures of relief in effect. The problem still remained what Government should do to enable the agriculturists to tide over the difficulties of the present situation. He was glad, however, that it was clear from the statement of the Revenue Commissioner that neither the Government nor the Department any longer doubted the existence of acute economic distress throughout the State and that relief was necessary to the agriculturists. The only objection of the department was that it would be difficult for them to find the funds necessary to grant relief in all the required ways. But, whatever the administrative difficulties, it was the duty of Government to ascertain the ways and means and devise a well-thought-out scheme for distributing relief throughout the State. If, as the Revenue Commissioner said, a reduction of 25 per cent in each and every case was not called for, the Assembly would rest content with the Government granting relief to the extent of 25 per cent of the demand as a whole.

THE FIRST MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. MATTHAN) stated, on behalf of Government, that he was not surprised that all the members who had participated in the discussion relating to this resolution had lent support to it. It was natural for everybody to ask for the maximum extent of relief from taxation. Government however had to examine the merits of the proposals contained in the resolution. As regards the merits of the resolution under discussion, Government held the opinion already expressed by the Revenue Commissioner that it was not a practicable one. The resolution wanted reduction of assessment to be given to the extent of 25 per cent and proposed that the amount required for that purpose should be found mainly by a reduction of salaries in the case of certain classes of

officers. But Mr. S. C. Malliah, whose name was also to be found in the list of movers, had himself expressed the view that reduction of salaries need not necessarily be the means to find the funds required for giving effect to the main object in view. It was not open to the mover or supporters of the resolution to suggest at this stage that one part of the resolution, dealing with the ways and means of affording relief, might be ignored and only the other part regarding the grant of 25 per cent remission should be taken into consideration. The duty of the House was, in his opinion, to consider the resolution as it stood and decide it on merits. It had been shown that the ways and means suggested would not yield results enough to warrant the grant of relief in the manner proposed. He understood from the Financial Secretary that the total expenditure incurred by Government on account of salaries paid to officers on Rs. 250 and above was about Rs. 34 lakhs. The salaries of officers drawing Rs. 200 and above might be about Rs. 36 lakhs, and if the salaries were cut by 10 per cent, the utmost that could be realised therefrom would only be about Rs. 3½ lakhs. Even if the cut was raised to 20 per cent, the savings would be about Rs. 7 lakhs, and if it was raised to 50 per cent it would bring in about Rs. 18 lakhs. If, as proposed in the resolution, an all-round remission of assessment to the extent of 25 per cent was to be granted, the loss of revenue to be made up would be about Rs. 30 lakhs. As against this, even granting that salary cuts were applied at 50 per cent, the savings would be only Rs. 18 lakhs, so that the difference yet to be made up would be something like Rs. 12 lakhs. Would it be possible, he asked, to save so much by adopting the other suggestion made, *viz.*, doing away with superfluous appointments?

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY observed that various Retrenchment Committees had already suggested ways and means of effecting retrenchments in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 50 or extent possible, all recommendations of the Retrenchment Committees had already been given effect to. The figures which he quoted were enough, in his opinion, to show that it would not be practicable to give effect to the resolution. Members of the Assembly were anxious to be understood that they were making their suggestions and criticisms with a sense of responsibility. He wished, however, that it were so. If members made requests and suggestions with a full sense of responsibility, nothing would please Government more than to grant those requests and accept those suggestions.

So far as Government were concerned, they had no doubt that a certain amount of distress prevailed among agriculturists who were undergoing considerable amount of difficulty and that therefore relief was called for in many cases. But relief, as was explained by the Revenue Commissioner, was not necessarily to be in the shape of reduction of land revenue. Land revenue reduction was only one of the ways to be considered. It was also necessary to consider how far relief in other directions had been given, *viz.*, by grant of loans, employment of labour, supply of fodder, encouragement of the cultivation of commercial crops such as sugar-cane and tobacco. Government were already giving relief in all these directions. They had also undertaken large irrigational works. Besides, they were considering other major questions like steps to be taken on the lines of the Debt Conciliation Acts of some of the British Indian Provinces.

Proceeding, he said that as regards the land revenue demand it would not be necessary to grant remisisons of land revenue at a uniform rate in all parts of the State. In Chitaldrug, for example, the assessment was in some cases as low as 4 annas per acre, while in the Kolar District, in some places, it was Rs. 2-8-0 per acre. Would it be equitable or necessary, he asked, to grant the same percentage reduction in those two cases? He felt that there was an impression on the part of some members

because there was no specific provision in the budget. He would give an assurance straightway that there need be no such misapprehension. Whether there was provision or not, Government were quite prepared, in cases of necessity, to sanction remissions to the extent necessary. In this view it was quite unnecessary to specify the particular manner in which alone the funds required to grant relief should be found. The Government did not think it necessary to accept any proposal that salaries of officers should be cut in order to give relief to agriculturists. And members of the Assembly need not differ with the Government on that point as Government gave the assurance that they were aware that relief was necessary in a large number of cases and that they were going to grant the necessary relief. But how far relief was necessary and the manner in which such relief was to be provided were questions which must be left to the judgment of Government. It would be unfair for anybody to suggest that local officers were either indifferent to the interests of the agriculturists or failed to represent facts correctly to Government. Government had certainly been kept informed of the position from time to time. If in individual cases local officers had failed to do their duty, the moment such cases were brought to notice, the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners and the Government also would take due notice of the conduct of such officers. No purpose, therefore, would be served by members saying that relief would not reach the raiyats unless and until the Government made a definite statement before the House as regards the extent to which and the manner in which they were going to extend help to the raiyats.

For these reasons, he said, it was not possible for Government to accept the resolution. He also doubted how far members of the House would be justified in exercising their vote in favour of a resolution which made two impracticable suggestions. In this view he hoped that the mover would not press the resolution but withdraw it.

Mr. M. A. Gopalaswamy Iyengar pressed that the resolution be put to the vote.

The resolution was thereupon put and *passed* by a large majority.

Resolution No. 13.

Appointment of a Committee to enquire into the working of the Co-operative Movement in the State.

Mr. M. A. Gopalaswamy Iyengar moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that they be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the working of the co-operative movement in Mysore and to make recommendations for its consolidation and development on sound lines."

In moving the resolution, he stated that the committee presided over by the Hon'ble Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta had submitted its report 15 years ago and the Government had also passed orders on the report. But so far, Government had not taken steps to ascertain the further possibilities of the movement in the districts. During the long time that had elapsed subsequent to the submission of the report, many defects concerning co-operative institutions had come to notice and it was time that Government took steps to ascertain all of them and devise steps for remedying them, so that in future the institutions might work more efficiently and lead to more satisfactory results. With this object in view, he suggested that a small committee be appointed for conducting the necessary enquiries and making suitable recommendations.

Mr. C. N. Narasinga Rao seconded the resolution and said that the administration reports of the department had shown that the movement had not yet led to satisfactory results in the State. He therefore hoped that Government would agree to take action on the lines suggested in the resolution.

Messrs. V. V. Iyer and G. Channappa observed that the resolution had the support of the entire House and hoped that Government would have no objection to accept it.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Mr. M. G. Mehkri) replied

but it was a question for the House to consider whether, under the present financial condition, it was absolutely necessary to appoint a committee.

Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN enquired how much money would be necessary for the purpose.

MR. M. G. MEHKRI replied that the expenditure would depend upon the strength of the committee and the districts to be toured. About Rs. 5,000 would be required if a small committee was appointed.

THE DEWAN stated that on that basis Government would accept the resolution.

MR. M. A. GOPALASWAMY IYENGAR thanked the Government for this reply and said that the Propagandist Institute was prepared to co-operate with Government in all ways it could with regard to the work of the committee. He also added that he was aware that certain experienced gentlemen were prepared to work on the committee without the expectation of any sitting fee.

THE DEWAN said that he was very glad to hear that statement.

RESOLUTION No. 17.

Appointment of a Board to promote the Education of Adikarnatakas.

MR. M. MADIAH moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that an Education Advisory Board be appointed for promoting the education of Adikarnatakas on the lines of the Education Advisory Board for Mussalmans."

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY seconded the resolution and added that educational progress was not yet very satisfactory among Adikarnatakas in the State and that the appointment of a Board as suggested was calculated to lead to better results.

MR. T. RAMACHANDRA and MR. JATHARE NAIK also supported the resolution.

THE SECOND MEMBER (*Rajamantra-pravina* S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI) stated that Government were aware of the importance of the matter in question as was evident from the fact that they were spending a large sum of money on the education of Adikarnatakas in providing schools and hostels for them and also giving encouragement in other directions. And with regard to the resolution, he said that Government had much pleasure in accepting it.

The resolution was *accepted* by Government.

RESOLUTION No. 14.

Grant of leave, pension, etc., to menials working under Municipalities.

MR. R. CHENNIGARAMIAH moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that they be pleased to issue instructions to all the major and minor municipalities of the State to give the same treatment as regards leave, pension, etc., to the menial employees in the Sanitary, Conservancy and Engineering Departments as are given to the peons and daffedars in municipal service."

MR. B. SRINIVASA RAO, in seconding the resolution, said that scavengers and sweepers working in local bodies were doing work the nature of which warranted sympathy from all quarters for them, and yet they were not given any leave or pension or bonus. At the same time, even low paid servants who supervised their work enjoyed these benefits. This, he said, was very unjust. Recently, Government had proposed legislation for compelling all factories to provide educational and other facilities for children of their employees. Such being the case, it was the duty of Government as well as the local bodies to provide at least the facilities mentioned in the resolution.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH supported the resolution and said that the nature of the work that the persons in question were doing was such that nobody would be forthcoming if that particular class of people kept back. It was necessary therefore to keep them satisfied. Unfortunately, in many cases, nobody cared for their well-being in the least. They generally lived in dirty localities and in huts which were unfit even for cattle. The resolution under consideration was as important as the Factory Regulation and not only would he suggest Government accepting and acting upon the resolution, but he would also request that Government should do all they could to provide adequate

housing, maternity, educational and medical facilities for this unfortunate class of people.

MR. J. MAHOMED IMAM lent further support to the resolution and observed that even menials in Government employ enjoyed leave rules and also the benefit of either pension or bonus. He did not see why scavengers and sweepers should not have similar facilities. He was aware that even part-time servants of Government enjoyed these facilities and there was full justification in extending them to sweepers and scavengers who were full-time employees. They spent practically all their life in the service of the local bodies, and during the few years remaining after retirement they would be left altogether in the lurch, because physically they would be unfit to earn a living, if they had not even a pension or bonus to live upon.

THE SECOND MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina* S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI) observed that Government were immensely pleased to find members of the Assembly taking such live interest in the welfare of the poor class of persons employed as scavengers and sweepers in local bodies. The question of giving them the benefit of leave and pension rules, however, was a matter for the local bodies themselves to take up. If they did so and sent up proposals, Government would be perfectly willing to consider such proposals favourably.

MR. A. G. MUDRACHAPPA suggested that Government might be good enough to take action to see that all local bodies submitted suitable proposals to Government in the near future.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI said that circular instructions would be issued to all local bodies in the matter.

RESOLUTION NO. 15.

Deputation of members of the backward class in large numbers to foreign countries for training.

MR. A. THAMMIAH moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that suitable persons belonging to the backward communities be selected and deputed in large numbers to foreign countries for training."

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA seconded the resolution. He also suggested that a larger number of foreign scholarships and loan scholarships should be given to members of the backward communities generally, and of the minority communities in particular.

At this stage, MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA invited attention to an amendment which he had tabled in respect of the resolution in question suggesting the grant of long term loan scholarships.

THE SECOND MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina* S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI) replied, on behalf of Government, that they were aware of the importance of the matter under reference. They were also giving some scholarships at the cost of State funds in addition to Damodar Das Scholarships. For the past 4 years, 8 foreign scholarships had been given and out of them 5 had gone to members of backward communities and 3 to others. It had not been found possible, financially, to sanction more scholarships. The question of scholarships was naturally one which depended upon two main considerations, *viz.*, the availability of funds and the technical needs of the Government Departments. There was however need for giving a larger number of trained hands to some of the departments so that, as soon as funds permitted, Government would consider the question of sanctioning some more scholarships.

With regard to the amendment to which Mr. Madiah Gowda had drawn attention, he said that Government had already accepted that suggestion in practice since they were giving long term loan scholarships whenever possible. There were 5 or 6 of such scholarships also, granted during the past 4 years.

THE MOVER requested that more and more scholarships be given to members of the Uppara community.

THE DEWAN said that that would be done as far as possible.

The resolution was not pressed in view of the sympathetic reply given by the Government.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned for lunch and reassembled at 3-30 p.m.

REPRESENTATIONS—(*concld.*).

REPRESENTATION No. 66.

Opening of an Urdu Middle School at Kuduru.

MR. ABDUL KHALEEL SAHIB represented that there were 10 to 14 Urdu primary schools in Kuduru and Thippasandra Hoblis, Magadi Taluk. As the students who completed their primary school course had to sit at home for want of a middle school near by and as the parents had not sufficient means to send such boys to distant places, he prayed that an Urdu middle school be opened at Kuduru.

Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN supported the representation and said that there was no Urdu middle school anywhere in the Magadi Taluk at present.

THE SECOND MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina* S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI) promised to consider the representation sympathetically.

REPRESENTATION No. 64.

Constructing a building for the middle school at Basappanapalya.

MR. KURUMKOTE SIDDALINGAPPA, Kortagere Taluk, prayed that a building for the middle school located at Basappanapalya, Tumkur Taluk, be constructed at Kurihalli, Kortagere Taluk.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO) replied that the Deputy Director, District Educational Officer and the Deputy Commissioner had all given the opinion that Basappanapalya was the best place for locating the school. He would, however, himself visit the place next month and come to a final decision in the matter.

REPRESENTATION No. 95.

Anicut across Molehole.

MESSRS. K. C. SUBBANNA, Chamarajanagar Taluk; BASAPPA and KANGALAPPA, Gundlupet Taluk; H. K. MADIAH and M. K. SUBBIAH Malvalli Taluk; SIVANANJE GOWDA, Mysore Taluk; T. M. KAPANAYYA GOWDA, Nagamangala Taluk; S. K. SIDDE GOWDA and A. LINGE GOWDA, Krishnarajpet Taluk; C. DASAPPA, Heggaddevankote Taluk; SAVANDIAH, Mysore Taluk; GURUBASAPPA, Chamarajanagar Taluk; MIR RAZA ALI, Minorities; B. S. PUTTASWAMY, Nanjangud Taluk; H. HOMBE GOWDA, T.-Narsipur Taluk; H. HONNAIYA and M. L. LINGANNA, Mandya Taluk; K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA, Nagamangala Taluk; S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMAYYA GOWDA, Krishnarajpet Taluk; PATEL SANNA MALLAPPA, Yelandur Jahgir; K. KEMPE GOWDA, Mandya Municipality; PATEL SIDDE GOWDA, T.-Narsipur Taluk; A. THAMMAYYA, Minorities; B. SIDDALINGA SETTY, Special Interests; N. VEERARAJ URS, T.-Narsipur Taluk; and S. C. MALLIAH, Maddur Taluk.

One of the movers represented that there were no river channels and consequently no facilities for wet cultivation in Gundlupet Taluk and prayed that an *anicut* be constructed across Molehole for providing irrigation facilities. This project, if sanctioned, would afford conveniences for wet cultivation both in Gundlupet and Chamarajanagar Taluks,

MR. K. V. VEERANNA also spoke in support of the representation.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (*Diwan Bahadur* N. N. AYYANGAR) said that the question of constructing an *anicut* across Molehole was beset with practical difficulties since a long tunnel would have to be constructed at a cost which would be prohibitive. He considered that it might be possible to construct an *ane* at Beerambudi, but even that scheme would be very costly, having regard to the smallness of the storage. He considered that in Gundlupet Taluk the tanks would receive sufficient supplies if rainfall was normal and the *anicut* in question was therefore not absolutely necessary.

REPRESENTATION No. 96.

Investigation of the project for the construction of an *anicut* across the Cauvery at Kambadakada.

MESSRS. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA, Hunsur Taluk; H. K. MADIAH and M. K. SUBBIAH, Malvalli Taluk; SIVANANJE GOWDA and SAVANDIAH, Mysore Taluk; T. M. KAPANAYYA GOWDA and K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA, Nagamangala Taluk; S. K. SIDDE GOWDA, S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMAYYA GOWDA and A. LINGE GOWDA, Krishnarajpet Taluk; C. DASAPPA, Heggaddevankote Taluk; GURUBASAPPA, Chamarajanagar Taluk; MIR RAZA ALI, Minorities; B. S. PUTTASWAMY, Nanjangud Taluk; H. HOMBE GOWDA, N. VEERARAJ URS and PATEL SIDDE GOWDA, T.-Narsipur Taluk; H. HONNAIYA and M. L. LINGANNA, Mandya Taluk; PATEL SANNA MALLAPPA, Yelandur Jahgir; K. KEMPE GOWDA, Mandya Municipaliiy; A. THAMMAYYA, Minorities; B. SIDDALINGA SETTY, Special Interests; and S. C. MALLIAH, Maddur Taluk.

MR. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA represented that the question of constructing an *anicut* across the Cauvery near

Kambadakada, six miles south of Doddahosur of Periyapatna Sub-Taluk, seemed to have been investigated formerly but subsequently dropped. A large part of this sub-taluk would not only come under irrigation, but the Government would also get increased revenue if the *anicut* was built. He therefore prayed that Government be pleased to kindly consider the question and earn the gratitude of the people living in the western borders of this district.

MR. CHANNABASAPPA added that from the administrative point of view as well as the point of view of trade relations with Coorg, it would be very useful to carry out the project. For the past 25 years and more, the sub-taluk remained in a very backward state in the matter of irrigational facilities. There was also considerable difficulty for drinking water. But the gravity of the situation was not known to many officers, since few of them usually visited those parts. For these reasons, many people had begun to vacate the villages. If the project in question was sanctioned, they would begin to entertain hopes and stick to their lands.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (*Diwan Bahadur* N. N. AYYANGAR) explained that the dam and channel were estimated to cost as much as 6 lakhs of rupees. It had been calculated that if the project were carried out, about 600 acres of land could be cultivated. It would not be possible to reduce the cost, the country being hilly and broken. But the question of cost was by no means the only practical difficulty. Under the Cauvery Arbitration findings and the Agreement of 1924, the State cannot also take up the scheme, as the permissible extension of irrigation above Krishnarajasagara is limited. Instead of undertaking the construction of an *anicut*, it would pehaps be more useful to investigate which of the existing small tanks could be repaired with a view to give relief to the agriculturists of the sub-taluk.

MR. CHANNABASAPPA then referred to a survey that had been conducted in 1914 in connection with Byre Nala feeder channel but given up, and suggested that at least the same project might now be taken on hand. If even that was not found feasible, then, as was suggested by the Secretary, Public Works Department, at least the question of restoration of smaller tanks might be taken up immediately.

MR. N. N. AYYANGAR replied that he would try to do his best in that direction.

REPRESENTATION NO. 97.

Bridge across the Shimsha in Nagamangala Taluk.

MESSRS. H. K. MADIAH and M. K. SUBBIAH, Malvalli Taluk; SIVANANJE GOWDA and SAVANDIAH, Mysore Taluk; T. M. KAPANAYYA GOWDA and K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA, Nagamangala Taluk; S. K. SIDDE GOWDA, S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMAYYA GOWDA and A. LINGE GOWDA, Krishnarajpet Taluk; C. DASAPPA, Heggaddevankote Taluk; GURUBASAPPA, Chamarajanagar Taluk; MIR RAZA ALI, Minorities; B. S. PUTTASWAMY, Nanjangud Taluk; H. HOMBE GOWDA, N. VEERARAJ URS and PATEL SIDDE GOWDA, T.-Narsipur Taluk; H. HONNAIYA and M. L. LINGANNA, Mandya Taluk; PATEL SANNA MALLAPPA, Yelandur Jahgir; K. KEMPE GOWDA, Mandya Municipality; A. THAMMAYYA, Minorities; B. SIDDALINGA SETTY, Special Interests; and S. C. MALLIAH, Maddur Taluk.

MR. T. MARIAPPA represented that the roads formed by the Public Works Department up the Chennahalli *anicut* in Kunigal Taluk, connecting the interior villages in Magadi and Kunigal Taluks from Bangalore, was fit for motor traffic and might be connected to Nagamangala from which place there was a road already to Devalapur. He therefore prayed that a bridge be constructed across the Shimsha and facilities afforded for traffic and transhipment of commodities from Bangalore to Magadi, Kunigal, Nagamangala, Seringapatam and Krishnarajpet Taluks.

He added that at present the Nagamangala Taluk was in an isolated state. Bullock carts conveying agricultural produce from Kunigal to Nagamangala had at present to cover a roundabout route and pass through standing water even in hot weather. During rainy season, they could not cross the stream at all. If therefore a bridge was constructed as prayed for, there would be easy communication with Hunsur, Mandya and other places. He hoped that this would not cost very much since a rocky bed was already available along a certain line.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (*Diwan Bahadur* N. N. AYYANGAR) observed that the bridge was estimated to cost Rs. 1,20,000 and that Government were unable to provide so much money.

MR. T. MARIAPPA and a large number of other members represented that the difficulties of the raiyats of the Nagamangala Taluk could never be overcome unless a bridge was constructed.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA explained that the construction of a bridge as prayed for would provide for the Nagamangala Taluk an easy access to Devalapura so that there would be something like a through road up to Hassan. He did not know how the cost was estimated to be as much as Rs. 1,20,000. He thought that about 60 or 70 thousand rupees ought to be enough for the purpose. If however the department had collected reliable data regarding the cost, he would suggest that a cheaper wooden bridge might be constructed as an experimental measure.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR of Anekal observed that it would not be wise to construct wooden bridges. In connection with the Arkavathi bridge, the Bangalore District Board had investigated and found that wooden bridges were not desirable as, in the long run, they would prove costlier than girder bridges on account of frequent renewals, etc.

MR. T. MARIAPPA however thought that there should be no objection to a wooden bridge being constructed as an experimental measure.

THE DEWAN promised to consider the suggestion.

REPRESENTATION NO. 98.

Bridge across the Shimsha in Malvalli Taluk.

MESSRS. H. K. MADIAH and M. K. SUBBIAH, Malvalli Taluk; SIVANANJE GOWDA and SAVANDIAH, Mysore Taluk; T. M. KAPANAYYA GOWDA and K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA, Nagamangala Taluk; S. K. SIDDE GOWDA, S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMAYYA GOWDA and A. LINGE GOWDA, Krishnarajpet Taluk; C. DASAPPA, Heggaddevankote Taluk; GURUBASAPPA, Chamarajanagar Taluk; MIR RAZA ALI, Minorities; B. S. PUTTASWAMY, Nanjangud Taluk; H. HOMBE GOWDA, N. VEERARAJ URS and PATEL SIDDE GOWDA, T.-Narsipur Taluk; H. HONNAIYA and M. L. LINGANNA, Mandya Taluk; PATEL SANNA MALLAPPA, Yelandur Jahgir; K. KEMPE GOWDA, Mandya Municipality; A. THAMAYYA, Minorities; B. SIDDALINGA SETTY, Special Interests; and S. C. MALLIAH, Maddur Taluk.

In spite of repeated representations made to the District Board and the Government for several years together, a bridge across the River Shimsha between Banasandra-Thorekadanahalli and Mysore-Kankanhalli-Bangalore Road had not been constructed. People, cattle and carts, etc., were being carried away by the floods every year. With the seepage water from the Irwin Canal area also flowing into it from the year 1932-33, the river was always in flood causing inexplicable difficulty for men and cattle, etc., while crossing it. The Mysore District Board had agreed on 13th October 1934 to contribute their quota of cost and sent up a resolution to Government accordingly. As the project had not yet been sanctioned, it was requested that the benign Government be pleased to make provision in the budget estimates for 1935-36 at least and order that the work be taken on hand early.

MR. PUTTASAMI GOWDA also appealed to Government not to put off this question any longer but to make an immediate statement to the effect that the work would be taken on hand without any delay.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH supported the representation further and said that the District Board had agreed to give their quota of cost and that a bridge in Malvalli Taluk was really necessary. Every year, the unexpected floods used to wash off many men and cattle and considerable difficulty and loss were being experienced for want of a bridge.

THE DEWAN enquired whether the District Board had money enough to contribute its quota in case construction of the bridge was taken up.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY stated that the District Board could spare Rs. 40,000 to begin with and that the balance, if any, of its share of the cost would be provided next year.

THE DEWAN promised to get the question examined.

REPRESENTATION NO. 100.

Charging a uniform rate of six pies per unit for the supply of electric power to water-pump installations and reduction of the amount of

guarantee in respect of lighting installations in rural parts.

MESSRS. S. SHARABHANNA, Anekal Taluk; B. L. BYANNA, Bangalore City Municipality; S. MUNIVENKATAPPA, Minorities; B. M. MUNISAMAPPA, Bangalore Taluk; T. MADIAH GOWDA, Chennapatna Taluk; R. DASAPPA, Devanhalli Taluk; A. M. VENKATASAMIAH, Closepet Municipality; H. GANGAPPA, Magadi Taluk; SHROFF RANGASAMISETTI, Magadi Municipality; V. VENKATAPPA, Chennapatna Taluk; VEERE GOWDA, Dodballapur Taluk; S. KARIAPPA and M. LINGE GOWDA, Kankanhalli Taluk; GURUSAMI GOWDA, Hoskote Taluk; M. B. GURULINGIAH, Closepet Taluk; S. T. MALLASETTAPPA, Nelamangala Taluk, and M. S. PUTTARAMASETTY, Magadi Taluk.

MR. S. SHARABHANNA represented that at present, water pumps driven by electricity had been supplied by Government in many places for agricultural purposes. Formerly, electric power for these pumps was being charged for at one anna per unit on the basis of consumption. This had now been reduced to six pies per unit and the minimum charge payable at the end of the year had been fixed at not less than Rs. 12 per H. P. He prayed that the rule requiring the payment of the minimum charge of not less than Rs. 12 per H. P. be cancelled and a uniform rate of six pies per unit be levied as before, calculated on the quantity of power consumed.

Government had prescribed that a guarantee should be given in respect of the electric lighting installation in rural parts. But the amount of *kandayam* collected in villages was hardly sufficient for village roads, conservancy and sanitation, and much difficulty was being felt on this account. He therefore prayed that the amount of guarantee now prescribed by Government be reduced.

MR. B. L. BYANNA supported the representation with the modification that, instead of cancelling the rule prescribing a minimum charge of one rupee per month per horse power, the minimum be reduced to 8 annas per month.

MR. MUDRACHAPPA did not agree to the modification suggested by Mr. Byanna and wanted that the representation should be considered as was moved.

MR. H. R. GURUVA REDDY suggested that the minimum charge should have reference not to installed horse power but to rated horse power.

MR. GURUSAMI GOWDA wanted that either the minimum charge should be taken away altogether or that the rate should be reduced to 6 pies per unit on an uniform basis.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT (*Diwan Bahadur* N. N. AYYANGAR), replied that orders would soon issue reducing the rate to 6 pies per unit uniformly, subject to the minimum charge of Re. 1 per H. P. per month.

REPRESENTATION No. 29.

Appointment of a peon for assisting patels and shanbhogues of the villages where there are no totis and talaris.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA, Tirthahalli Taluk.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA prayed that in view of increased work devolving on patels and shanbhogues, the services of a peon be given to them in the villages in which there were no totis and talaris and, if that was not possible, at least the *potgi* payable to patels and shanbhogues be suitably enhanced so as to enable them to appoint peons themselves.

MR. KANCHAPPA supported the representation and added that even where there were totis and talaris they were not quite useful either to village officers or to the villagers, and yet it was not easy to dispense with their services and appoint substitutes because no substitutes would come forward to work in place of those already doing that service. He therefore suggested that the village officers might be empowered to appoint a peon in each village and make over all the *miras* to such peons instead of to totis and talaris.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA observed that the above suggestion was radically different from his representation and he did not therefore agree to it.

MR. M. S. PUTTASWAMI SETTY considered that the system already in vogue was working satisfactorily and that no departure was called for, since totis and talaris were rendering all necessary services to village officers.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER (MR. N. MADHAVA RAO) stated that the

representation, if accepted, would result in very great cost which Government could not afford Mr. Kanchappa's suggestion, he said, amounted to saying that the Government would have to collect *miras* from the villagers instead of totis and talaris themselves collecting it and that the suggestion was not practicable. More than all, there were differences of opinion in the House itself as to whether the village officers needed the services of separate peons.

REPRESENTATION No. 43.

Refund by money order of money to parties in civil courts.

MR. PATEL BALE GOWDA, Kunigal Taluk.

MR. BALE GOWDA represented that in the Mysore State, it was a practice prevalent in the civil courts to refund to the parties concerned any excess stamp duty that they might have paid. The counsel for the parties would receive such refunds and excess witness *batta* on behalf of the parties. This procedure which had been stopped now had caused much inconvenience to the parties inasmuch as they had to incur heavy loss in going to the courts to receive these petty amounts. He prayed that, in future, the amounts to be refunded be arranged to be remitted to the parties within the stipulated time by money order at the expense of the parties concerned.

THE FIRST MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. MATTHAN) stated that the High Court had recently made another suggestion which Government had already accepted, namely, that except in the case of decretal amounts, minor payments might be made to lawyers as was formerly the case and that in case special vakalats were given, even decree amounts might be paid to them. It was therefore expected that parties would not experience in future the difficulties referred to by the mover. He added that it would not be possible to send even small sums to the parties direct by money orders.

REPRESENTATION No. 72.

Opening of industrial primary schools for the children of labourers in industrial areas.

MR. T. RAMACHANDRA, Special Interests.

MR. T. RAMACHANDRA represented that in view of the fact that a very large number of children of the labourers living in industrial areas and slum quarters in Bangalore City, Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore and Mandya had not got sufficient facilities for their education and had therefore been driven to spend their time playing and quarrelling in dung heaps and street corners and turn out as criminal juveniles, Government be pleased to instruct the local education authorities in those places to establish and conduct open-air primary schools with play grounds, bath tubs, and training in hand-work, situated near to the quarters inhabited by the labourers. He further prayed that Government be pleased to give special grants to those local education authorities for the construction and management of such industrial primary schools.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO) observed that the representation included many requests. He regretted that it was not possible to compel all local education authorities to provide facilities for industrial education for children of all labourers within their jurisdiction, more particularly because they lacked facilities in most cases even for primary education of the accepted kind. It was however advisable to suggest that local education authorities should provide adequate facilities for giving them primary education. As regards conducting open air classes, he said that suitable rules in this behalf had been framed already and that the department would also be perfectly willing to sanction financial aid in case such schools were opened by local education authorities.

REPRESENTATION No. 39.

Retrenching the posts of Range Excise Inspectors as being unnecessary.

MESSRS. T. MADIAH GOWDA, Channapatna Taluk; PUTTARAMA SETTY, Magadi Taluk; R. DASAPPA, Devanhalli Taluk; A. M. VENKATASAMIAH, Closepet Municipality; H. GANGAPPA, Magadi Taluk; SHROFF RANGASAMI SETTY, Magadi Municipality; V. VENKATAPPA, Channapatna Taluk; VEERE GOWDA, Dodballapur Taluk; S. KARIAPPA and M. LINGE GOWDA, Kankanhalli Taluk; GURUSAMI GOWDA, Hoskote Taluk; S. T. MALLASETTAPPA, Nelamangala Taluk; and M. B. GURULINGIAH, Closepet Taluk.

MR. M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY re-

presented that the Range Excise Inspectors had not got sufficient work. The work of these Inspectors was attended to by their Assistants and the collection work by the Amildars. The posts of Range Excise Inspectors were therefore, unnecessary. He prayed that these posts be abolished and the work tacked on to the Amildars, as thereby a saving of 60 to 70 thousand rupees would accrue to Government.

MR. GURUSAMI GOWDA spoke at length in support of the representation.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER (MR. D. SRINIVASA IYENGAR) stated that the proposal to transfer the work at present attended to by Excise Range Inspectors to Amildars was as unworkable as it was novel. It was not heard of anywhere in India. Range Inspectors were absolutely necessary, particularly for supervising the work turned out by Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and tree markers, for watching consumption, sales, etc., and assisting the higher officers in arranging for auction, counteracting combination of bidders, etc. But for the fact that Range Inspectors, like any other members of the executive staff, were doing their work on the whole satisfactorily it would not be possible for the department to show the high percentage of collections that were being made every year. It was not a practicable idea to tack on the work of the Excise Inspectors to the Amildars, who had already got heavy work, any more than it was possible to assign to them the work of, say, police, co-operative or revenue inspectors.

REPRESENTATION No. 35.

Free grant of bamboo thorns, bamboos and fuel in localities in which District Forests have been converted into State Forests, etc.

MESSRS. H. MALLAPPA GOWDA, Sorab Taluk; H. SULEMAN KHAN, Kumsi Sub-Taluk; K. MANJANNA, Minorities, PATEL HALAPPA, Shimoga Taluk; TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA, Tirthahalli Taluk; and V. V. IYER, Shimoga Taluk.

MR. H. SULEMAN KHAN prayed—

(i) that in the localities in which District Forests had been converted into State Forests within the past ten years (both in the malnad and maidan taluks) concession be shown to the raiyats in the shape of free grant of bamboo thorns, bamboos, and fuel in addition to junglewood, for constructing houses;

(ii) that, as the rates of seigniorage prescribed for wood under the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules were very high, the rates be reduced;

(iii) that, as the rates charged on the basis of assessment which a raiyat paid did not seem to be reasonable, this distinction be cancelled; and

(iv) that in the case of timber felled unknowingly in excess of the quantities permitted under a license the present practice of imposing fines be done away with, only the concession rates being charged for such excesses also.

MR. V. V. IYER brought to notice that the benefit of the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules was not reaching the poor folk on account of the conversion of the District Forests into State Forests. The Dewan had been pleased to order, on the occasion of his last visit to the malnad parts, that the rules in this respect should be liberally applied, but effect had not been given to his orders. The member also brought to notice that raiyats were often subjected to considerable trouble and heavy penalties if they happened to remove fuel or bamboos even slightly in excess of the quantities specified in the licenses they held. He suggested that, as it might not be possible for even the most honest license-holders to cut and remove just the permitted quantities, without even the slightest excess, only the recognised rates might be charged for the excess quantities also instead of compounded seigniorage at very high rates.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA also made the same request. He added further that the raiyats were not being permitted to exceed, even to the extent of a few days, the time-limit prescribed in the licenses and requested that a margin should be allowed in each case to the extent of at least a fortnight after the expiry of the period allowed.

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS (MR. B. V. RAMIENGAR) replied that the rates charged under the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules

were very nominal and it was not considered necessary to reduce them. He did not believe that there was much difficulty for raiyats to get necessary quantities of bamboo or fuel from the forests nearest to the villages; and in case there were no district forests near at hand, there was provision to permit the raiyats to remove such things even from State forests, all that was needed being previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner concerned. As regards the collection of excess charges referred to, he observed that practically no notice was being taken if the quantities removed were slightly in excess of those permitted; and even if such quantities were a hundred per cent in excess, the rates charged were the same as those prescribed in the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules. But in some cases the quantities removed were several times more than those permitted and it could not be contended that such quantities were removed merely on account of want of an accurate idea of measurements; and in such cases, nobody could say that ordinary rates of seigniorage should not be charged.

REPRESENTATION No. 38.

Issue of licenses for removal of green firewood in district jungles.

MESSRS. BASAPPA, Gundlupet Taluk; H. K. MADIAH and M. K. SUBBIAH, Malvalli Taluk; SIVANANJE GOWDA, Mysore Taluk; T. M. KAPANAYYA GOWDA, Nagamangala Taluk; S. K. SIDDE GOWDA and A. LINGE GOWDA, Krishnarajpet Taluk; C. DASSAPPA, Heggaddevankote Taluk; SAVANDIAH, Mysore Taluk; GURUBASAPPA, Chamarajanagar Taluk; MIR RAZA ALI, Minorities; B. S. PUTTASWAMY, Nanjangud Taluk; H. HOMBE GOWDA, T.-Narsipur Taluk; H. HONNAIYA and M. L. LINGANNA, Mandya Taluk; K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA and S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMAIYA GOWDA, Krishnarajapet Taluk; PATEL SANNA MALLAPPA, Yelandur Jahgir; K. KEMPE GOWDA, Mandya Municipality; PATEL SIDDE GOWDA, T.-Narsipur Taluk; A. THAMMAYYA, Minorities; B. SIDDALINGA SETTY, Special Interests; N. VEERARAJ URS, T.-Narsipur Taluk and S. C. MALLIAH, Maddur Taluk.

MR. BASAPPA represented that in villages where there was no State forest, coupes be formed in the district jungles near by and licenses issued to remove green firewood therefrom levying the same fees as is prescribed in the case of removal of the same from the State forest.

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS (MR. B. V. RAMIENGAR) observed that district forests in maidan districts were not many and they might even go out of existence if indiscriminate felling of trees was permitted. But there was no idea of preventing collection of necessary quantities of fuel from district forest coupes. This had been permitted in fact by Deputy Commissioners wherever there were no State forests within easy reach of villagers.

MR. NIRVANAPPA SETTY represented that in case dry fuel was not available, the raiyats were experiencing considerable difficulty as they were not being permitted to remove green wood.

MR. B. V. RAMIENGAR said that if dry wood was not available in surrounding forests, the villagers might get it from coupes wherever they had been laid out.

MR. NIRVANAPPA SETTY stated that in many places even coupes were not formed.

MR. B. V. RAMIENGAR promised to take needful action to relieve the raiyats in all such cases.

REPRESENTATION No. 81.

Appointment of a Trade Commissioner at Bombay for sale of cardamoms.

MESSRS. S. P. BRAHMAPPA, Hassan Municipality; H. B. GUNDAPPA and B. DONDE GOWDA, Hassan Taluk; MAHOMED AKBAR SHERIFF, Minorities; B. N. CHELUVE GOWDA, M. NANJAPPA and B. L. HUTCHAPPA, Channarayapatna Taluk; S. V. GURUMURTYACHAR, Minorities; B. M. DEVE GOWDA and B. N. BORANNA GOWDA, Belur Taluk; K. A. RAHIM, Minorities; P. BASAVE GOWDA and A. KENCHAPPA, Arsikere Taluk; KARIAPPA GOWDA and K. RAMANNA, Hole-Narsipur Taluk; NARASIMHIAH, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; A. V. NANJUNDA SETTY and H. M. DYAVAPPA GOWDA, Arkalgud Taluk, B. K. SOME GOWDA and DEVAPPA GOWDA, Manjarabad Taluk; A. S. NANJUNDAPPA, Alur Sub-Taluk.

MR. S. P. BRAHMAPPA represented that owing to depression in the market, there was no demand for cardamom grown in the State, except from a few merchants of Haveri. He therefore prayed that a Trade Commissioner be appointed at Bombay to facilitate the sale of the commodity at proper prices.

THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (MR. M. G. MEHKRI) informed the House that a meeting of planters was held recently at Saklespur for considering the measures to be taken for the provision of adequate marketing

facilities and to explore marketing possibilities for cardamom. Many traders interested in the question also attended that meeting, as also the Director of Industries and Commerce and himself. It was brought to notice at the time that cardamom was selling high and that no special steps were necessary to push on sales. All that they needed was the starting of a bank and if that was done, they stated that they would gladly take up shares. To this effect, the two officers referred to had made a report to the Industries and Commerce Board of the Mysore Economic Conference. The question was now before the Board and would come before Government in course of time.

THE DEWAN enquired how far cardamom-growers could depend upon purchasers from Haveri.

MR. BRAHMAPPA replied that they would not pay well enough.

MR. M. G. MEHKRI stated that this question had also been considered at the Saklespur meeting and that the merchants present thereat had assured him that among the Haveri merchants themselves there was keen competition of late, because the purchasers were not prepared to under-sell, and that there was no trouble even in that respect.

REPRESENTATION No. 104.

Levy of education cess in Municipalities.

MESSRS S. P. BRAHMAPPA, Hassan Municipality; H. B. GUNDAPPA and B. DONDE GOWDA, Hassan Taluk; MAHOMED AKBAR SHERIFF, Minorities; B. N. CHELUVE GOWDA, M. NANJAPPA and G. L. HUTCHAPPA, Chennarayapatna Taulk; S. V. GURUMURTYACHAR, Minorities; B. M. DEVE GOWDA and B. N. BORANNA GOWDA, Belur Taluk; K. A. RAHIM, Minorities; P. BASAVE GOWDA and A. KENCHAPPA, Arsikere Taluk; KARIAPPA GOWDA and K. RAMANNA, Hole-Narasipur Taluk; NARASIMHIAH, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; A. V. NANJUNDA SETTY and H. M. DYAVAPPA GOWDA, Arkalgud Taluk; B. K. SOME GOWDA and DEVAPPA GOWDA, Manjarabad Taluk; A. S. NAJUNDAPPA, Alur Sub-Taluk.

MR. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA prayed that all the minor and major municipalities in the State be authorised to levy education cess on the municipal revenue so as to help the local educational authority in carrying out the present extension scheme.

MR. BORANNA GOWDA said that if the representation was accepted, the total receipts would come to 18 or 19 thousand rupees and that with so much money the Education Department could materially add to the existing educational facilities in rural parts.

THE SECOND MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina* S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI) pointed out that the subject had come up at the recent meeting of the Standing Committee for Local Self-Government and that it had been decided to levy a cess on several items of municipal revenue at the rate of 6 pies in the rupee.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR of Anekal observed that several municipalities were already giving large contributions towards educational expansion and that it would lead to a lot of hardship on the tax-payers if another cess was levied.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that that point also would be taken into consideration while passing orders.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA considered that the levy of a cess at 6 pies in the rupee would not be of any use, and that the rate should be enhanced to one anna.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that, to begin with, perhaps 6 pies would be reasonable. If conditions warranted, it could be raised later on to one anna. If one anna was levied at the very outset, there was the risk of some local bodies not falling in with the proposal at all.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH observed that, while the rural population was paying all the taxes, the benefit of education was going mostly to those in the cities. At the time the Elementary Education Regulation was introduced, the First Member of Council had stated that Government would take suitable steps to see that the burden of taxation was proportionately distributed to all those who were deriving the benefits of education. He therefore suggested that, instead of the rural population being taxed any further, those in the cities might perhaps be made to bear their share of the expenditure on education.

THE DEWAN stated that if a beginning was made in some way, it might be possible to remedy any defects coming to notice in course of time.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH agreed in this view and requested that early action be taken by Government to provide increasing educational facilities in all the districts.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI promised that orders would issue at a very early date.

REPRESENTATION No. 28.

Encouragement to Mysore coffee.

MR. C. R. NIRVANAPPA SETTY, Special Interests.

MR. C. R. NIRVANAPPA SETTY represented that—(*a*) as Mysore coffee was not sufficiently advertised in India and as Germany and other countries had boycotted Indian coffee, the price of coffee had fallen and planters were being put to much loss. As this might even act as an hindrance for the collection of *kandayam*, he prayed that Government be pleased to establish an advertising agency for Indian coffee and encourage it with a suitable grant for the furtherance of the object.

(*b*) that cooly huts built by planters in their estates be exempted from village panchayet taxation, and

(*c*) that chicory be either boycotted or subjected to heavy duty, as the price of coffee had fallen and business had greatly suffered owing to the import of chicory powder into India.

MR. NIRVANAPPA SETTY added that all the coffee grown in Mysore would not be enough to answer the needs of even a small section of the population. If they went in only for local products, coffee growers would not be put to the loss which they had now to face. Unfortunately, however, the bulk of the people went in foreign stuff. It was necessary to induce them to go in for Mysore coffee which had earned a name some time back as the best in the world. He then said that coffee planters were somewhat disturbed by the rumour that a coffee curing works was going to be started at Bangalore by a certain European concern; because, they thought that it might interfere with the work of a similar concern which was proposed to be started at Chikmagalur.

THE FIRST MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bhadur* K. MATTHAN) replied that the establishment of any such concern at Bangalore would not interfere with the one at Chikmagalur; because the coffee grown at Chikmagalur would not come all the way to Bangalore for being cured.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA in supporting the representation stated that on account of competition from Brazil and elsewhere the consumption of Mysore coffee in England had gone down by 50 per cent, and that even within the State the sales had considerably fallen on account of large imports from Wynad and the Nilgiris. Local coffee was also selling at half a rupee more than the rates prevailing in other places, but at present, due to want of combination among the planters themselves, the trade had fallen very much. The planters had now realised the position and enlisted the support of planters at Mangalore and in Coorg, and they hoped to get over the situation, provided any organisation that was set up for the purpose commanded recognition and help from the Mysore Government. For this reason, he requested Government to take action to start a proper advertising agency.

MR. K. MATTHAN replied that the question was one in which the planters interested had better give evidence of self-help in the first instance. If this was done, Government would consider what help might reasonably be extended to such enterprise.

REPRESENTATION No. 47.

Establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Chamarajanagar.

MESSRS. H. K. MADIAH and M. K. SUBBIAH, Malvalli Taluk; SIVANANJE GOWDA and SAVANDIAH, Mysore Taluk; T. M. KAPANAYYA GOWDA and K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA, Nagamangala Taluk; S. K. SIDDE GOWDA, S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* THAMMAIYA GOWDA and A. LINGE GOWDA, Krishnarajpet Taluk; C. DASAPPA, Heggaddevankote Taluk; GURUBASAPPA, Chamarajanagar Taluk; MIR RAZA ALI, Minorities; B.S. PUTTASWAMY, Nanjangud Taluk; H. HOMBE GOWDA, N. VEERARAJ URS and PATEL SIDDE GOWDA, T.-Narsipur Taluk; H. HONNAIYA and M. L. LINGANNA, Mandya Taluk; PATEL SANNAMALLAPPA, Yelandur Jahgir; K. KEMPE GOWDA, Mandya Municipality; A. THAMMAYYA, Minorities; B. SIDDALINGA SETTY, Special Interests and S. C. MALLIAH, Maddur Taluk.

MR. K. V. VEERANNA prayed that a Munsiff's Court might be established at Chamarajanagar with jurisdiction over Yelandur Taluk also

MR. H. K. MADIAH supported the representation.

THE FIRST MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. MATTHAN) replied that the representation would be referred to the High Court for consideration.

DEWAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

MR. C. K. VENKATRAMAIYA, Kannada Translator to Government, then read out the Kannada translation of the concluding remarks of the Dewan, which were as follows :—

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

I shall not detain you long as I have only a few observations to make with reference to the discussions that have taken place at this Session.

The general principles of nine bills including a private bill were placed before the House. The Bills for amending the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, the Civil Procedure Code, the Forest Regulation and the Cinematograph Regulation had the approval of the House. The Bill to amend the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, which also secured the strong support of the House, is intended to remove some of the hardships to which creditors are subject at present without, at the same time, contracting the scope of relief to the agriculturist, and it is hoped that the law as amended will improve the credit of the agriculturist class. In this connection it was urged that facilities for obtaining loans at a cheap rate of interest should be provided for the agriculturists. Government are taking action to the extent possible to extend the operation of the Land Mortgage Banks.

Another important measure which was approved of is the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to labour in factories. While some members considered that the bill did not go far enough and did not assimilate all the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour, others were of the opinion that the reduction of the hours of work and the other obligations laid on factory owners would work hard on the smaller factories. The bill takes a middle course between these two views and the provisions are considered sufficiently ameliorative of labour conditions in the existing circumstances. It closely follows the Indian Factory Act. It is necessary that factory legislation should be more or less uniform with that in British India.

As regards the Bill to amend the Limitation Regulation, I did not expect so much opposition to a proposal which was neither novel nor heroic but one which was intended solely to help the litigant public rather than cause them any inconvenience. Government do not, however, wish to disregard the views of the Assembly and have decided to drop the matter for the present in deference to its wishes. But I may be permitted to hope that later on you may be persuaded to alter your attitude and accept a measure which has been in operation for years in British India.

The next question I should like to refer to is the interesting discussion that took place on Primary Education. The members pressed with much vigour and earnestness for an enhanced grant for Primary Schools. Government are fully alive to the supreme importance of Primary Education, but the House must remember that the Elementary Education Regulation is on the Statute Book, and its one essential feature—one which was fully accepted by all at the time—is a division of responsibility, administrative and financial, between Government and the Local Education Authorities. The latter are not entitled to disown their responsibility and call upon Government alone to finance additional schools. I should be immensely gratified if members would not content themselves with a mere reiteration of the obvious urgency for more Primary Schools, but assist Government in the difficult but necessary task of exploring fresh avenues for meeting the expenditure. For none of us are alchemists and money has to be found from somewhere